76. Standardized Application System

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Probabilidad Imposible: Standardized Application System

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For the development of the Global Artificial Intelligence, the first phase is the construction of the first Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction, and the first Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Application. The second phase is the collaboration between them. The third phase is the standardisation of all the Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction to be, some of them, transformed into specific deductive programs working within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence, as a global deductive program, in the very first model of Global Artificial Intelligence.

Alike any other intelligence, the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence product of the standardisation process will be organised in three stages: first stage of application or comprehension, second stage of replication or explanation, third stage of auto-replication or decision.

In this way, the first stage in the Global Artificial Intelligence will be the first global matrix organised as a Russian Doll system or positional encyclopedia (in positional sub-factoring levels, and for every sub-factor as many encyclopedic sub-sections as necessary). In the second stage for the analysis of the global matrix, there will be a global deductive program (the Artificial Research by Deduction within the Global Artificial Intelligence), to make global rational hypotheses, and at least one specific deductive program per sub-factoring level to make specific rational hypotheses in every sub-factoring level. And as third stage in order to transform the flow of rational hypothesis, into a flow of decisions, and later on into a flow of instructions to be applied by robotic devices, and finally the flow of assessments of the whole process, this third stage will be developed in four steps: the first global Modelling System or standardized Modelling System, the first global DecisionalSystem or standardized Decisional System, the first global Application System or standardized Application System, and the first global Learning System or standardized Application System.

In order to make possible the construction of the first Global Artificial Intelligence, the standardized Artificial Intelligence, is necessary to have completed the first and second

phases with good results as to be applied in the third phase, the first Global Artificial Intelligence, whose development could be made in parallel to the fourth phase, the Unified Application.

The standardised Global Artificial Intelligence or first Global Artificial Intelligence is the result of synthesising in one global matrix, all the former specific matrices, from those Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction, which from now on are going to work as specific deductive programs within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence. Specific programs make specific rational hypothesis from the data gathered in those specific sub-factors in which their former specific matrix has been synthesized, the global program will make global rational hypothesis matching global set of data, mixing data from any sub-section, from any factor, at any level, combination to match with the right pure reason (equation) in the pure reason as a list of equations (pure reasons).

In the third stage all specific or global rational hypothesis are stored in the database of rational hypothesis as first stage in the Modelling System, to make models in the second stage of the Modelling System, to make decisions in the third stage to be stored in the database of decisions as first stage in the Decisional System, whose second stage is the projection of all the decisions, authorizing only those ones without contradiction, to be transformed into a range of instructions in the third stage of the Decisional System, instructions gathered in the database of instructions in the Application System, to be put into practice in its second stage, assessed in the third stage, sending reports to the Decisional System and Learning System, this last one responsible for the analysis of the results to make improvements, along with the analysis of the seven rational critiques and the permanent surveillance using the Impact of the Defect and the Effective Distribution.

While the third phase takes place, another parallel process could be made simultaneously, the fourth phase for the creation of the Unified Application. If the standardisation process for the creation of the first Global Artificial Intelligence merges in only one intelligence as many Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction as possible, the Unified Application is the result of merging in only one application as many Specific Artificial Intelligences by Application. Later on the union of the standard Global Artificial Intelligence and the Unified Application in the integration process will make possible the final model of Global Artificial Intelligence or integrated Global Artificial Intelligence as a global replica of the human brain in the sixth phase, having experimenting this integration process firstly at particular level in the fifth phase with the first particular programs for particular applications to ensure the automation of the program.

In this long process, the standardised Application System corresponds to the third step, in the third stage, in the third phase.

The Application System could be sub-divided into two sub-systems, Application System as outer instructions application sub-system, and Application System as inner instructions application sub-system.

The difference between these two sub-systems is where the decisions are focused on, the inner representation (intelligence) or the outer world (material reality).

Those instructions oriented to create, fix, better, an intelligence, program, application, robotic device, are considered inner instructions to create, fix, better an inner reality. Those instructions oriented to protect or better the outer reality, the real world, are considered outer instructions.

For the application of inner instructions, within the Application System, the sub-system responsible for the application of inner instructions will be the Artificial Engineering as inner instructions application sub-system, in turn subdivided in: the Designer of Artificial Intelligence, and the Intelligent Robotic Mechanic, and in both the first stage will be a database of technology, working for this intelligence in the outer or inner world, organized as a Russian Dolls System or positional encyclopedia, where any intelligence, program, application, robotic device, will be located in the right sub-section in the right sub-factoring level according to its position and encyclopedic subject. Having the database for every technology, in the corresponding sub-factor and sub-section, a detailed description, map, classification, scheme, model of every technology.

For the application of outer instructions, the only thing that the Application System as outer instructions application sub-system must do is to match the instructions coming from the Decisional System and the existing technologies in the database of the Artificial Engineering, and once the instructions are matched, the instructions are sent to the right device to be applied, sending the device reports about the performance level.

In coming posts, I will develop how the standardised Application System as an outer instructions application sub-system works in every one of the three stages in which, as any other intelligence, program, application, or device, is organised.

In essence the organization of the standardization Application System as global outer sub-system in three stages is identical to the three stages in the specific Application System as specific outer sub-system, the difference resides in the fact that the specific outer sub-system only matches instructions coming from the specific Decisional System to devices organised in the specific inner sub-system, the specific Artificial Engineering. While the first global Application System, as the first global outer sub-system, will match the instructions coming from the first global Decisional System to the existing devices catalogued in the database of the first global Artificial Engineering as the first global inner sub-system.

While the specific outer sub-system will apply specific instructions to one specific intelligence, and every specific intelligence is focused only on one subject: a specific science, a specific discipline, an specific activity; the global outer sub-system will apply instructions coming from the Global Artificial Intelligence involving one or more subjects at the same time: in a range of instructions not all instructions are going to be instructions related to the same matter (science, discipline, activity), within a range of instructions working at global level every instruction could be applied for devices working in different matters (sciences, disciplines, activities), in different factors, at different level, in different subjects.

If according to the global expectation of growing consumption of products, is foreseeable that the global population is going to acquire more units of different specific products, using Probability and Deduction is possible to make a mathematical model of the curve of this demand for these products, to make the corresponding project about the curve of the offer for these products, and the corresponding models and projects about how many inputs/resources are necessary for the manufacturing of these products, how much energy, machinery, hours of automatic work is necessary for this production, and the curve of means of transport for the transportation and delivery of these products.

The full automation of all these decisions, from the model, to the projects, according to the prediction, making decisions about all the automatic industrial chain, will involve decisions and instructions over different matters (sciences, disciplines, activities), requiring a wide variety of devices working for these different matters, so the range of

instructions will include instructions to be applied by a wide variety of devices working in different sub-sections in different sub-factoring levels.

While in the first phase all the decisions, and following instructions, where carried out by devices working in the same specific matter, in the third phase for the application of only one decision could be necessary the distribution of this decision, by the first global Decisional System, within a wide range of instructions, where every instruction could be matched by the outer sub-system to different devices working in different matters.

The complexity in the standardization of the outer sub-system, as third step in the third stage in the third phase, resides in the fact that for the implementation of one global decision, once is transformed into a range of instructions, the instructions could be instructions for a wide variety of devices working at different level, in different sub-sections in different sub-factors, in different matters. The complexity resides in how to standardise in the first global Application System as the first global outer instructions application sub-system, all the former specific Application Systems as specific outer instructions applications sub-systems, in order that after the standardization, all the specific outer sub-systems once standardized, could be joined in the first global outer sub-system.

In the standardization of all the specific outer sub-systems what is going to facilitate the process is the possibility that from the outset, the first phase: the outer sub-system as third step in the third stage in the first phase, the Application System for outer instructions in every Specific Artificial Intelligence by Deduction is organised and works under the same principles and processes.

If in all specific Application Systems in all specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction: the database of instructions is organized following the same criteria (position, subject, priority, time, order), the database of technologies in the Artificial Engineering is organized following the same criteria (position, subject), the way to match instructions and the right technology for every instruction is the same in all outer sub-system, the methodology in every device to carry out the instructions is similar in all the devices, the way to carry out the assessments after the implementation of the instructions is identical; if from the beginning all the specific Application Systems in all the Specific Artificial Intelligences work in the same or similar way, later on the standardization of all these processes in the first global Application System is going to be easier.

If the first range of posts dedicated to the Application System were dedicated to the development of how the specific Application System as specific outer sub-system should work, in the next range of posts dedicated to the standardized Application System as first outer sub-system the focus is, once I have developed the specific outer sub-systems, how to standardize the specific outer sub-system to be included and comprehended in the first global outer sub-system.

Now, the focus is not to explain how to carry out an instruction, now the focus is to standardize all the specific outer sub-systems to work together in the same structure, how to transform specific outer-subsystems working independently into only one global outer sub-system where to work together, to develop global decisions, which could mean the application of instructions related to different specific subjects/matters, in order to complete a decision with global implications.

In order to carry out this focus in the third phase, is necessary to analyse how the three stages of the specific outer sub-systems work in the first phase, in order to englobe every stage of all the specific outer sub-systems, to create only one global outer sub-system in the third phase, formed by the comprehension, in every stage, the former specific outer-systems.

The analysis, per stage, of how specific outer sub-systems work, is as follows, in order to standardise all of them in only one, the new global outer sub-system. Here I will mention only the main aspects of this standardisation process, deepen more into the question in the following posts dedicated to every stage of the outer sub-system

The first stage of the specific outer sub-system consists only of the database of instructions organised according to: sub-factoring level, sub-section, priority, time and order. In order to make the standardization of all specific outer systems, it is necessary to make sure that all specific databases of instructions share the same criteria of: position, subject, priority, time, and order. In order that later on, all specific databases of instructions from all the specific outer sub-systems ready to be comprehended, are synthesised in only one global database of instructions, what means that: if in every specific database of instructions there are as many levels as instructions or devices could be organized in different sub-factoring levels, according to their position, then all the sub-factoring levels, from different specific outer sub-systems, corresponding to the same level, are united now in the same level in the global outer sub-system, so in the database of instructions in the global outer-sub-system, per sub-factoring level there will

be instructions coming from different subjects (but corresponding to the same level), organizing every subject per sub-factoring level according to their encyclopedic sub-section, now in the global outer sub-system, and within the sub-section the instructions will be ordered according to priority, time and order.

If in the first phase the specific Decisional System is responsible for filing the instructions in the specific database of instructions as the first stage for the specific outer sub-system, now the global Decisional System is responsible for filing the instructions in the global database of instructions as the first stage of the global outer sub-system. And, if in the first phase the specific outer sub-system is responsible for the first supervision, in the third phase the global sub-system is responsible for the first supervision. The way to carry out the first supervision in the third phase is like in the first phase, with the only difference that now it has to check that there is no contradiction between the instruction and the rest of the instructions stored in the same sub-factoring level, and any other instruction in any other level.

In order to make these double first rational supervision, checking that there is no contradiction between the instruction and the rest of instructions in its level, and there is no contradiction between the instruction and any other instruction in the global database of instructions, this double first supervision could be carried out, transforming the former specific first rational supervision (between the instruction and any other instruction in its sub-factoring level) into a first specific rational supervision within the global database of instructions, adding as a double first rational supervision what it could be considered as double global first rational supervision checking that there is no contradiction between this instruction and any other instruction at any other level or section in the global database of instructions.

The first rational supervision then is sub-divided in two supervisions: first specific rational supervision checking no contradiction between an instruction and the instructions already included in the same sub-factoring level (transforming the specific rational supervision in the first phase now into a first global rational supervision in the third phase), and double global rational supervision (checking that there is no contradiction between this instruction and any other one at any level or section).

The second stage of the specific outer sub-system is the matching process (attributional process) of instructions to devices, which device must carry out what instruction. The attributional process of instructions and devices, matching robotic functions and robotic

devices, in the third phase is identical to the first phase, with the only difference that now in the third phase the instructions within the same range of instructions in which a decision was analysed by the global Decision System, instruction to match to the right device in the second stage of the global outer sub-system, are instructions which can belong to different levels and sections, so are instructions which can be attributed to different devices corresponding to difference levels and sections in the database of technology as first stage in the Artificial Engineering as inner instructions application sub-system.

Because the attributional process of robotic functions to robotic devices, depends on how is organised the database of instructions, in the first phase working as specific and in the third phase working as global, and how is organised the database of devices, in the first phase working as specific and in the third phase working as global, the only thing that the attributional process of robotic functions to robotic devices does, in first or third phase, is to analyse level and section of an instruction, in order to match the robotic function with that robotic device which works in the same level and section, and has within its capabilities this robotic function. The only difference between the first phase and third phase in this attributional process is the fact that, in the first phase the attributional process is easier because the amount of instructions to match in a specific database of instructions is not as large as the amount of instructions to match in a global database of instructions, in addition to the fact that in a specific database of technology the available technology to match is not as large as in a global database of technology.

Because the attributional process of robotic functions (instructions) to robotic devices, implies the comparison of robotic capabilities, in the robotic devices filed in the same level and section (but in the technological database in the inner sub-system) that the instructions to apply, in the standardization process of the Application System, not only is necessary to carry out carefully how to standardize and synthesize specific databases of instructions, coming from all the specific outer sub-systems to include in the global outer sub-system, to create the global database of instructions as first stage of the global outer sub-system, is necessary as well a very careful standardization and synthesis of all the specific technological databases of specific inner sub-systems, specific Artificial Engineers, to create the first global **database of technology as first stage for the first global Artificial Engineer.**

In the second stage of the global outer sub-system, the most important difference between this one and the former specific outer sub-systems, is in the attributional process of robotic functions (instructions) to robotic devices, in terms that the

attributional process is more challenging now due to the large amount of instructions and devices working at global level, while at specific level in the first phase the amount of instructions and devices is not so large, so the attributional process is easier and faster.

The only way to ensure that, even having higher complexity, the attributional process in the third phase at global level is going to have good results, is ensuring that the first phase is completed, all the processes have been well tested, the experimentation process has achieved very reliable mechanisms of attribution of robotic instructions and robotic devices, so by the time that the first phase achieves the generalization moment, once the first moment of experimentation is finished having good results, as long as the first phase is in the generalization moment, in parallel is possible to start the first coexistence period in the third phase starting the first moment of experimentation, experimenting absolutely all process involved in the standardization phase, including all the processes involved in the first models of global outer and inner instructions sub-systems within the Application System.

Within the second stage in the outer sub-system, what is really important is the experimentation of how to make the attributional process of range of instructions, whose instructions belong to different levels and sections, matching robotic functions and robotic devices according to: sub-factoring level, sub-section, capabilities of every robotic device in every sub-section of every sub-factoring level, matching the robotic function to that device whose capabilities include this robotic function.

Due to the complexity that the attributional process of instructions (robotic functions) and robotic devices will have in the second stage in the global outer sub-system, is necessary to have experimented very carefully the fifth rational critique in the first phase, in order that by the time that the experimentation in the second stage in the global outer sub-system starts, the fifth rational critique, criticizing the attribution of robotic functions and robotic devices, can make important contributions in the improvement of the attributional process, bettering the attributional process every time that, equal to or greater than a critical reason, there is an empirical probability associated to internal (psychological) errors in the attributional process.

How to carry out the attributional process, and how to carry out the fifth rational critique, are going to be the most important aspects to develop in the second stage in the outer sub-system, the rest of the processes in the outer sub-system, as belonging to the robotic

devices: second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth rational supervisions; are not going to be affected in the standardization process.

The standardization process will affect all the processes within the intelligence, the robotic devices as organised in three stages independently of the intelligence, as their function is only to carry out the instructions sent by the intelligence, the robotic devices are going to go on working in the same way without suffering any variation in the standardization process.

What is going to be possible is the possibility that, in the fifth phase, not only remaining Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction not transformed yet into specific programs, could be transformed into particular programs, but the possibility that robotic devices, being created originally in the first phase only as robots, in the sixth phase could achieve the category of particular programs. This means that a simple robot, a simple robotic device, as organised in three stages, could evolve into a particular program, but this aspect will be analysed in the fifth phase.

In the third phase, a robotic device working as a robotic device in the first phase, goes on as a robotic device, working for the intelligence, in the first phase working for an specific intelligence, in the third phase working for the first global intelligence, but in both cases the robotic devices is still only a robot.

The robotic device in the standardization process goes on with its inner (psychological) organization as: 1) first stage as database of instructions matched to this device by the intelligence, the robotic device carries out the second rational supervision, 2) second stage, the robotic device carries out the instructions, ensuring the third, fourth, and fifth rational supervisions, and if necessary making extreme or high extreme instructions, 3) third stage, the sixth rational supervision sending reports to the Decisional System, Learning System, and the outer system.

In the third stage of the first global Application System as first global outer instructions application sub-system, is carried out the seventh supervision, having as main difference the fact that now is going to be done, not by an specific outer sub-system, but by a global outer-sub-system, what in the first method for the seventh rational supervision, the singular seventh rational supervision, will not have further consequences, but in the comprehensive seventh rational supervision and total seventh rational supervision, the

differences between the second comprehensive and third total rational supervisions in the specific outer sub-system and the second comprehensive and third total supervisions in the global outer sub-system, is the fact that now at global level, either comprehensive or total rational supervisions, are going to include the assessment of instructions (belonging to the same range of instructions belonging to the same decision) performed by a wide variety of robotic devices, from different sub-factoring levels and sub-sections, from different sciences, disciplines, and activities, what is going to add more complexity in the second and third seventh rational supervisions, due to the higher complexity in the global Impact of the Defect and the global Effective Distribution.

For the development of all the innovations necessary to carry out such a vast project as the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence is, making experiments in all the three stages, and in in the third stages experiments in every step, included the Application System, in both sub-systems, the Application System as outer instructions application sub-System, and the Artificial Engineer as inner instructions application sub-system, is necessary to distribute the chronology for the construction of this project, in two periods, the first period of coexistence, and the second period of consolidation.

The first period of coexistence is when the standardised Global Artificial Intelligence is only an experiment, not ready to work directly in reality. If the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence has achieved the third phase, it is because the Specific Artificial Intelligence, by Deduction or Application, are already working in different matters: specific sciences, specific disciplines, specific activities; having successful results, as to be managed these specific fields by specific intelligences.

Once these specific intelligences are ready to manage specific fields, is when experiments about how to comprehend all the intelligences working by deduction in only one, the first Global Artificial Intelligence, and how to comprehend all the intelligences working by application in only one, the Unified Application, are experiments to be done while the real world is still managed by specific intelligences.

As soon these experiments have good results, for instance: experiments about how to standardize specific matrices in the first stage, how to match global/specific data and pure reasons to, global and specific programs, rational hypothesis in the second stage, how to make global models according to the global/specific rational hypothesis, how to make decisions according to the global model, how to make a global project according to the decisions, how to divide a decision product of a global model into a range of

instructions, how to match instructions and robotic devices in a global outer sub-system, and how to make the assessment of the whole process; these results are generalized having as a result, a general set of specific matrices ready to be joined, to make global/specific rational hypothesis, to make a global model, to make decisions, to transform into instructions, to be applied, assessing the whole process.

In the coexistence period, after a first moment of experimentation, once the results of these experiments could be generalized, after the generalization of the results, and consolidation of the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence, the coexistence period is finished, and the real world is managed directly by the finally consolidated first model of Global Artificial Intelligence, having transformed previously, after experimentation and generalization, many former Specific Artificial Intelligences by deduction into specific programs within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence as global program.

In all this process, the experimentation of how every stage, step, device, works, how every database, computational process, decision, Works, giving the opportunity to test the Global Artificial Intelligence till its last consequence, before working directly over the reality. Only when it is completely ready, the Global Artificial Intelligence starts managing the world.

For the successful completion of this long process is very important to keep working on artificial psychology, giving birth to new ideas, new projects, and new solutions, for a very challenging world where creativity is going to be the mother of the future, when the dreams come true.

The organisation of any intelligence in thesis, anti-thesis, synthesis is a psychological organisation. While Hegel thought that the three dialectic stages are universal, from a very idealistic and very radical rationalist perspective, all what is happening in the mind is a phenomenon in the mind, including the representation of the world. What we call real world is a mental product; in reality, we do not know what is going on, we are already caught in a trap, our mind. We think that we believe we are now and here, but this now and here could be only a hologram in our mind, in fact, this could be the last consequence if we go on researching in the same direction as Karl Pribram and Jose Delgado did, what we are going to find out is that what we call reality is in fact a hologram in our mind, or a combination or chemical-electical stimuli.

In the dialectic between world and representation (Schopenhauer), in the dialectic between reality and representation, any dialectic is a reflection of the mind's organisation, reality as a mirror or reflection of the mind is an output of the mind, the mind projects its own organisation in the outer world. The outer world is a product of the inner world; the mind creates the world. What we call reality is a psychological product, a psychological output after sensory stimuli have been processed. But the sensory stimuli itself is not the reality itself. The reality itself is a noumenon; we can only grasp what the reality is for ourselves, and this is what we call reality.

In artificial psychology, the replication of the human psychology, must spin around the three dialectic stages understanding that the reduction of these three stages in: thesis/anti-thesis/synthesis, contents/processes/results, inputs/processes/outputs, application/replication/auto-replication/, comprehension/explanation/decision; what is going to produce is three different situations, according to: what differences in contents and processes could represent for the result, is necessary to distinguish between:

- The same contents, processed by the same processes, always have equal results.

- Different contents (or any variation, even the least variation, in the contents), processed by the same processes, will have different results.

- The same contents, processed by different processes (or any variation, even the least variation, in the processes), will have different results.

This means that: the same data processed by the same processes at different times will always have the same results, different data processed by the same processes will have different results, and the same data processed by different processes will have different results.

In artificial psychology means that, the same data in different Artificial Intelligences working within the same mathematical methodology of data analysis, will have identical results. Different data analysed by the same analysis mathematical method in different Artificial Intelligences, will have different results. The same data, analysed by different analysis methods in different Artificial Intelligences, will have different results.

One consequence of this psychological scenery is the rejection of the first moral Kantian imperative. According to Kant, you must act as if your acts were universal maximums. If we understand a decision as a result of a mathematical analysis of data, the first moral Kantian imperative only is possible if the process to get the same decision by different people under the same condition, decision as universal maximum, is because all the people made the same decision having the same information from the environment and analysing the information using the same mathematical method.

Otherwise, if any intelligence uses different data or a different mathematical method of analysis, not because it is a decision made under the same circumstances, the decision should be identical to any other decision made by any other person or intelligence.

Two different Specific Artificial Intelligences under the same conditions, but collecting different samples of data with significant differences in the content, even if the content is analysed using the same mathematical method, the resulting decision could be different. Or having collected the same sample of data, or samples of data with not significant differences, if the mathematical method used to analyse the data is different, different mathematical methods will have different results, and according to different results, different decisions.

The possibility that different robotic devices could collect different data from the same reality, and according to this data, even sharing the same mathematical method of analysis, could reach different decisions, or sharing the same data but applying different mathematical methods could reach different decisions as well, is something related to artificial psychology.

This means that in artificial psychology, in order to analyse artificial differential psychology, like in human differential psychology, it is necessary to carry out research about how different artificial psychologies reach different decisions, in a not very different way in how human differential psychology studies differences in human behaviour.

The research in artificial differential psychology, along with the research in artificial general psychology, united with the research of the Global Artificial Intelligence, are three branches in the current development of artificial psychology able to provide important results to be applied to the final model of Global Artificial Intelligence.

In the sixth phase of the integrated Global Artificial Intelligence as a global replication of the human brain to compute global data, is necessary the synthesis of my research in Global Artificial Intelligence and the current research by companies like Open AI and others companies, synthesizing these researches with a possible research in artificial differential psychology, as to provide the foundations of a very powerful Global Artificial Intelligence.

In the end what is necessary to achieve in Artificial Intelligence is the possibility of a replica of the human brain but able to process global data, in order to create a global data center able to manage information and decisions from the nucleus of mother Earth to the last galaxy of our universe, including all kind of social system: from industry, transport, economy, to surveillance, ensuring the program; replicating the human brain (Global Artificial Intelligence), replicating the human general psychology (Artificial General Intelligence), and replicating the human differential psychology (how different artificial intelligences can have different outcomes due to different data and/or different mathematical analysis).

In artificial psychology, it is necessary to distinguish between: data, processes, results; as other ways to mean: thesis/anti-thesis/synthesis/, application/replication/auto-replication, comprehension/explanation/decision.

For this approach, in artificial differential psychology, within the processes is necessary to have a wider perspective. While in my research of the Global Artificial Intelligence as application, replication, and auto-replication, the differences are: application as a database, replication as replication of human psychological skills to compute, and as auto-replication, how to protect and better the outer and inner world. In a possible wider distinction of data, processes, and results for a possible research on artificial differential psychology: data should mean only information gathered by artificial sensors, processes include how to organise the information in the database and how to make decisions, and the results should include actions and assessments.

In other words: data, processes, results; could be synthesized as: (artificial) sensory information (the information as it has been collected by the artificial sensors), all processes within the intelligence (from how to store the information, to how to analyse the information, and the output of this analysis), and results (actions and assessment).

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